

free radio

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DOUBLE
ISSUE

7 - 74 / 1 - 75

Published
February
1975

Enjoy
yourself!

Long

FREE RADIO SUPPORTER

published by FREE RADIO LEAGUE, P.O.Box 46, N-6650 Surnadal, Norway,
an association of independent non-commercial broadcasters.

Editor: Mr. Kevin Moss

One year subscription fees: 12 N.Kr. corresponding to 10 IRC.
Airmail delivery outside Europe: Far East and Australia: add 5 IRCs,
elsewhere: add 4 IRCs.

Member stations of FRL (with brief info.):

Radio Anabell, FRL. The station is not yet on the air.
Radio Arizona, FRL. 6225 kHz, power unknown.
Radio Atlanta, Box 117, SIRA, 40 Ivor Court, London, NW1 6BL, U.K.
6240 kHz, 100 watts.
Radio Bee, FRL. Will soon be audible on 6212,5 kHz.
Baltic Sound, FRL. The FRL relay transmitter. Various QRGs, 35 w.
Radio Belinda, FRL. Will soon be heard on 48 metres: 6270 kHz.
Radio Black Peter, FRL. Now on VHF, but later also on SW.
Radio Black Woods, FRL. 6225 kHz, 25 watts.
Britain Radio International, Box BR, SIRA. 6265 kHz, 100 watts.
Radio Cecilie, FRL. 6230kHz and 6210 kHz, 35 watts.
Radio Clementine International, FRL. 6270 kHz, 25 watts.
Club Radio, FRL. 6260 kHz, 50 watts.
Radio Continental, FRL. 6237 kHz.
East Coast Radio, FRL. 6200/6235/6230 kHz, 35 watts.
Radio England, 3 Northside, Rockwell Green, Wellington, Somerset, UK.
6235/6210 kHz, 500 watts.
Radio Europe International, 13, The Chase, Crawley, Sussex, U.K.
6232/6225 kHz, 500 watts.
Radio Gambina, FRL. 6230 kHz, 10 watts.
King Radio, FRL. 6252 kHz, 100 watts.
Radio King Kong, FRL. 6230/6215 kHz.
Radio London, FRL. 6230 kHz, 50 watts.
Radio Passad, FRL. 6225/6210 kHz, 20 watts.
Playboy Radio, FRL. 6228 kHz.
Radio Polar International, FRL. 6225 kHz, 30 watts.
Radio Poseidon International, FRL. 6215/6275 kHz, 40 watts.
Radio Prito, FRL. 6275 kHz, 35-40 watts.
Red Rose Radio, FRL. 6255 kHz.
Rainbow Radio, FRL. 6210/6307 kHz, 35 watts.
Radio Scandinavia, FRL. 6249 kHz, 60 watts.
Radio Shadow, FRL. Operating on FM (stereo).
Radio Sound International, FRL. For the time being inactive.
Swinging Radio Marmelade, FRL. Probably on 6260 kHz.
Radio Theresa, Dept. EOL, SIRA. Should be on 6275 kHz by now.
Tiger Radio International, FRL. 6205 kHz.
Time Radio International, P.O.Box 2061, Eindhoven, The Netherlands.
6235/6250 kHz.
Trafalgar Radio, FRL. The station should be on 6230/6240 by now.
UFO-Radio, FRL. 6225 kHz, 30 watts.
Radio Universal, FRL. 6280 kHz.
Radio Vallari, Box EIV, SIRA. 6260/6210 kHz, 40 watts.
Viking Radio, FRL. The station is not yet on the air.
Radio station Voices in the Sky, FRL. 6265 kHz.
West Coast Radio, FRL. 6220/6350 kHz, 40 watts.
Radio X, FRL. Not yet on the air.
Radio 240, FRL. 6235 kHz, 30 watts.
Radio 2000, FRL. Mainly on VUF.

Readers! Free Radio listeners! The "Free Radio Supporter" will continue! Some slight changes will be made, but mainly it will be presented as before.

From now on the 'Supporter' will be a bi-monthly feature, and will no longer be published irregularly, but on fixed dates. These dates are:

- no. 1: February 28th
- no. 2: April 15th
- no. 3: May 31st
- no. 4: July 31st
- no. 5: September 30th and
- no. 6: December 1st.

The deadline for contributions will normally be about one month before the date when the magazine will be published.

This will probably be my last editorial! That does not mean that I no longer will be the editor of 'Supporter'. It means instead that the editorial will be missing from now on. I think that you are more interested in one page more with news on pirate radio than a boring editorial!

Once again we have been forced to raise the subscription fee! We can only say that we are sorry, but we could not do anything to prevent it - the 'Supporter' is running at a loss anyway! This time we had to raise the fee because the postage has risen.

As we this time present the final part of the 'Gemini'-story, we want to say many thanks to the staff of Radio Gemini for the kind help which has made us able to print these stories. This time we also have to thank a number of other persons for their help! First of all I want to thank one of the FRL station operators for the story: "The End Of The Offshore Era?" And secondly I want to thank the OSRC and a couple of other 'sources' for information to the story on pirate activity in Norway.

This time we also announce the winners in our popularity poll. We had planned to print a story on the top station during 1974, too, but unfortunately we received the information for this story a little too late! Next time perhaps....

We must be allowed to express that our pop. poll was successful! I don't know exactly how many, but quite a number of votes were received from pirate radio DXers all over Europe. Also the station operators' reactions on the poll have told us that it was very popular! I also think that we managed to determine the most popular stations!

Anyway, bye for now, and let us hope that 1975 will be a good year for Free Radio activities in Europe!

Best wishes & good pirate radio listening

John Miles

In this issue:

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RADIO SCANDINAVIA ON 48 METRE BAND
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Radio Scandinavia was founded to serve the youngsters of Scandinavia with music and information on free radio. To be exact, everything started at the end of 1973 when the operators began building a shortwave transmitter, as well as planing the first Radio Scandinavia programmes.

The first test transmissions were broadcasted in the beginning of 1974, and to start with the test programmes were aired without station identification. The 25th of May was the day when Radio Scandinavia was on the air for the first time broadcasting programmes which included station announcement. This was the 'official' opening of Radio Scandinavia. Many reception reports did arrive on this programme, especially from listeners in Finland, and from the reports it could be seen that the signal had been okay.

Radio Scandinavia's first transmitter was a small home made one, with the tube EL84, and was crystal controlled. The power was 7-10 watts. The modulator tubes were ECC83 and EL84, and from the very beginning the quality of the sound was good. The antenna: half-wave dipole (2 x 11m), placed from 2 to 6 metres above the ground. The antenna was connected to the transmitter via a 14 metres long coaxial cable (60 ohms).

After May 1974 transmissions have been aired on Sundays and/or Saturdays between 0900 - 1200 GMT. Reception reports have been received from Finland, Sweden and Norway, and normal audibility at a distance of some 1000 km have been between QSA/QRK 2/3 and 3/3.

All the listeners of Radio Scandinavia who have sent correct reception reports to the station have received a QSL card, sticker and other material concerning free radio. And now the listeners of Radio Scandinavia have a chance to win single records! See special announcement on next page!

In summer 1974 the quality of the first transmitter began to decrease, and then the technician speedily constructed a transmitter with seven tubes. The power output of this transmitter is 60 watts. The transmitter is crystal controlled (6249.5 kHz), but a transistorized VFO is under construction, by which Radio Scandinavia is able to move away from the channel that is very badly interfered by the U-beacon (on 6245 kHz).

In August last year a special programme was broadcasted for the participants in a big DX-meeting in Southern Finland. The audibility was exceptionally good, although the full 60 watts couldn't be used due to antenna problems. All listeners who reported that programme received a special QSL card.

Radio Scandinavia made some tests on 6512.5 kHz, but the interference there was too strong, so they decided to broadcast on 6249.5 kHz. In July 1974 they tested on the frequency of 14920 kHz for programmes to Central Europe, but found the power of 5 watts too low for that distance.

At the moment Radio Scandinavia has four more or less enthusiastic operators: one technician, two Finnish speaking disc jockeys and one English speaking disc jockey.

The equipment consist of the following devices at studio A:

One Philips tape recorder
Two Philips cassette recorders
Two record players
One microphone
One four channel home made mixer

The usual broadcasting time of Radio Scandinavia is as mentioned before, and you can most likely hear the station on Sunday mornings at 1000 GMT on 6249.5 kHz.

They are very anxious to receive your reception reports and letters, and the operators will verify every correct report with a QSL card, stickers, etc., if 3 IRCs or 2,50 mk in Finnish stamps are enclosed.

Radio Scandinavia is member no. 7 of Free Radio League, and the station is also a member of a Finnish free radio organization, Polar Network, which was founded in 1974, and at the moment this organization has about half a dozen member stations. The aim of Polar Network is to fight for free radio in Finland, and is publishing a magazine in cooperation with the SVRC ('Finnish Free Radio Club'). You can join the SVRC by sending 7 Finnish Marks to: Polar Network/SVRC, FRL, P.O. Box 46, N-6650 Surnadal, Norway. The magazine is printed in Finnish only, and is automatically sent to all members of SVRC.

Radio Scandinavia is YOUR station from Finland!

NOTICE!!

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

NOTICE!!

"Radio Scandinavia shall lottery with the price of five Finnish pop music singles and all the listeners who have to send report are in. Every report will give you a lot so the more reports you send the greater are your chance to win. The time from which reports are accepted is between 25th May 1974 and 25th May 1975, so you still have time. We also would like get your views on programmes and requests of music etc. Records will be sent to listeners right after the draw which will be on the 1st June 1975. We also will give one those 3 listeners who have sent most reports during the completion time."

SUPPORTER-MINI-MARKET-SUPPORTER-MINI-MARKET-SUPPORTER-MINI-MARKET==

WANT TO BUY -

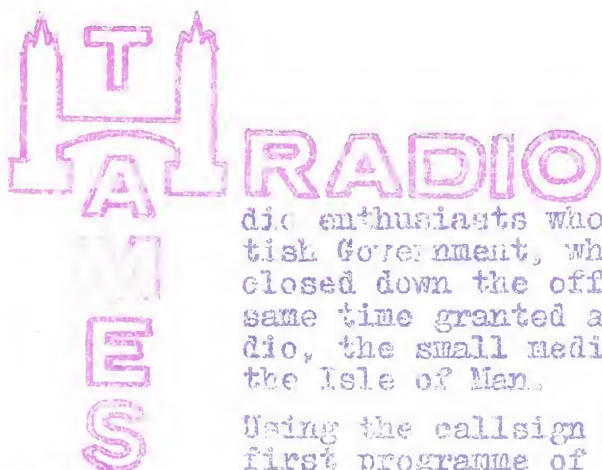
High quality FM transmitter as powerful as possible, but are also interested in low powered transmitters (not one transistor oscillator tx. though). Reply to: "TKR", FRL.

2 or 3 Walkie Talkies. Power: not less than 500 mW. 10 or 11 m. Reply to: "W-T", FRL.

Circuit diagrams on FM transmitters offering HI-FI quality as well as circuit diagrams on transistorized SW transmitters. Power: anything between 10 and 100 watts. Reply to: FRL HQ.

Transmitting crystal for 6215 kHz. Reply to: "KK", FRL.

Remember that advertisements in Free Radio Supporter are printed
by free of charge for all members of FRL.



was founded by a small group of radio enthusiasts who disagreed with the policy of the British Government, which upheld the monopoly of the BBC. The Government closed down the offshore commercial stations and at the same time granted a commercial radio licence to Manx Radio, the small medium wave station sited at Douglas in the Isle of Man.

Using the callsign Radio Thames, the station put out its first programme of light music on Sunday, August 25th 1968. The small medium wave transmitter used on that occasion had a power of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ watts and a very limited range. The broadcasts, made from a private house about 20 miles from Central London, were made every Sunday morning and the transmitter power was increased to 10 watts.

This increase in power inevitably attracted the unwelcome attention of the Post Office and the station was raided on 20th October. Owing to inexperience and the total lack of security precautions the operators were unable to close down before the raiding party arrived but, although a certain amount of valuable equipment was lost, no legal proceedings followed.

Despite this temporary setback, a mobile transmitter was constructed and transmissions recommenced a few days later. Using the callsign Radio Britania they maintained a regular schedule of Sunday afternoon programmes, on 1163 kHz, for listeners in London and the south of England. Following the increase in power (to 70 watts) the station commenced to attract advertising - particularly from one of England's biggest grocery companies - and numerous appeals were broadcast on behalf of well-known charities.

Request for a licence were made on the station's behalf by some very influential people but their efforts - and those of certain Members of Parliament who tried to help - were unavailing. The Sunday programmes continued for nearly three years, after which it was decided that the regular programmes would be abandoned in favour of occasional broadcasts and a new call sign: Thames Radio. The "international" identification was introduced in April 1972, when short-wave tests commenced. The first complete programme on 6225 kHz went on the air on 8th April 1973, when the station also broadcasted simultaneously on medium wave for local listeners. A feature of the station has always been the special Christmas Show, put out on both frequencies for all European listeners. It would appear that this broadcast is greatly appreciated as a goodwill gesture and they have always received a considerable amount of mail afterwards. Christmas Day 1973 was the sixth anniversary of this feature.

For the technically minded, it may be of interest that all Thames Radio's equipment has been developed and built by their own technicians. They have several transmitters for MW and SW operation and a number of power supply units for mains or battery operation. All units are interchangeable, therefore any transmitter may be powered by any supply unit, either from a fixed site or as a mobile station. Experiments have shown that 70 watts is suitable for this method of operation and the transmitters are about 60 x 60 x 40 cm high. Generators are in containers measuring about 90 x 60 x 25 cm high and the programmes are pre-recorded on standard cassettes.

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PART III

again,

in future, here we'll go on with the third part of the story. At the beginning I will answer some questions which have arrived.

1. From England: Yes, I'm really mixed up into two free radio stations. The one of those you listened to a couple of weeks ago, and the QSL was mailed to you. - P. from West Germany: Well, I know that also the GPO is interested in reading this story, but I will only mention things which the GPO may know, too. Many thanks also for your tip, a fantastic idea! - O. from Sweden was asking for a private and personal 'security system' - I hope it is working ok now! - That's to the questions and letters which did arrive. Here in the third part of the GPO-story I want to give you some tips for what you can do if you know that the GPO van will reach your transmitting site very soon.

A crazy thought to every operator.... And it is really not so much you can do then.

a: The GPO knows your location. But - are GPO and police able to prove it?

b: If the GPO or the police are asking for entrance - say NO. Try to get time. Time is one of the most important things now. Let them show you the warrant. Without a warrant the police is not allowed to look into your house. If they have a warrant, take a minute or more to read it exactly (or for to do so..) and ask some silly questions.

In the meantime (or in that time when the GPO detector van is driving to your location), one of the other operators should do this:

1: The transmitter: all the tubes must be destroyed. Put away the crystals. And - if you have a very, very good hiding place outside of your house in a direction which can not be seen by GPO/police, the tx. must be put out of the house at once. If you have no safe hiding place outside of the house, the whole tx. must be destroyed. Yes, destroy the tx. into many pieces as possible. And hide every piece in an other hiding place! (A defect tx. is cheaper than the court case!)

2: The antenna: put it away from the transmitter to your control receiver.

3: The tape or cassette with the programme on it: burn it or throw it into your WC, if it is a small tape/cassette only. Risk a defect of the WC - this is also much cheaper.

4: The reception reports, QSL cards and private mail: burn it all. The GPO/police must not find anything, only ashes. It is very difficult to prove that you were transmitting under the name of Radio ... when there is only ashes. Or - use again the water closett.

Now my comments to the points mentioned above:

To 1: Police and GPO must prove that the tx. is ready for transmitting. A tx. without tubes and crystals is not a tx. at all, and a destroyed tx. may have been everything. You may tell them it was an amplifier or sth. like that.

To 2: No comment is necessary, I think. (Or what, in your opinion, the GPO will say when they see a defect tx.)

To 3: If there are no programmes, none can prove 100% that you were transmitting a programme... But if there is a cassette or tape with a programme recorded, it will be found. You can be sure that the GPO /police will look in every corner of your house to find the smallest piece which will help to prove things "never did happen"...

To 4: See point 2. (Or what will you answer to the GPO's question for what such materials are at your location?)

All the four things said in one: make everything so that the police have a hard work to prove that you were transmitting. D. answer questions, let the men try to find the answers.

I can only hope that none of you will come to the situation of a raid. Mostly the GPO will come into your house, when they have strong proves. I wish you a very good transmitting without such GPO interference.

If you have any questions, tips or comments, please write to me. I will answer them in the following part of this story or - if return postage is enclosed - also directly. My mailing address:

Editor Jackie,
FRL,
P.O. Box 46,
N-6650 Surnadal, Norway.

Don't get raided, and 73!

'Jackie.'

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Radio Arizona has been on the air twice with test transmissions. But no reception reports have arrived so far...! The frequency used is 6225 kHz, the antenna is a 2 x 12 metres dipole, and the transmitter is crystal controlled and offering a power output of 18 watts (and is not 'unknown' as written in the membership list!).

Rainbow Radio will very soon start transmitting on 48 metres, if they haven't done so already. The station network does also include the FM pirate 'Radio Swing In'. The station's studio is equipped with 2 record decks, tape decks, cassette decks, a reverb unit, a dynamic mike, a large collection of records, transmitting antennas and of course a shortwave transmitter. The power is 35 watts, and the QRG is 6210 kHz (alternative QRG: 6307 kHz). The transmitter is crystal controlled, and is identical to the one earlier used by Radio Tiffany.

The Free Radio League 'Birthday Show' was broadcasted on January 19, which means that it was aired one week later than planned. Unfortunately the programme did not get much attention, as only a very few reception reports did arrive. This most likely because the conditions were rather poor that day. The stations that participated in the programme were Radio London, Radio Gambina and Radio Passad which also transmitted the show on 6210 kHz at 1000 hrs. GMT.

Radio Free Sunday was on the air for the very first time on December 15th 1974, and besides there has been transmissions on Sundays at 1000 - 1030, 1130 - 1200 and 1300 - 1330 on 6212 and 6220 kHz, all according to the operator. The power is very low, and so far only 5 reception reports have been received. The address to the station is: Box 28, DK-8800 Viborg, Denmark.

Swinging Radio Marmelade will soon start operating with a home made transmitter with a power output of 12 watts. The exact frequency is now yet chosen, it depends on the advise from the FRL Frequency Planning Dept. The station's identification tune will be "In The Mood" by Mu8.

Radio Gnome is transmitting on mediumwave 1325 kHz with a power output of 500 watts. The antenna is a 70 metres long semi-vertical antenna. Radio Gnome is also operating on FM: 96.1 MHz with 100 watts, as a reserve. The station is sometimes also using the call sign Radio Gnome. According to a letter, Radio Gnome was on the air on February 1 at 0005 with a special 'International Request Show'.

Radio 240 has lately been having some telephone interference with their neighbours, which means that it was possible to listen to the station on the phone! The station staff is working hard trying to find out how this can be prevented, and until then the station will be off the air.

Some Swedish guys have plans to start a Free Radio station named SOS 'The Sound Of Sweden'. According to information, some test transmissions have been made on 100 MHz. SW transmissions are also planned.

East Coast Radio has been on the air again, with two different transmissions on February 9th. The first tx. was aired between 1030 and 1000 GMT on 6227 kHz, and the second between 1135 and 1205 GMT on 6236 kHz. The transmissions were very successful, even if there were transmitter problems.

Delta Radio International has closed transmissions for ever, and has no plans to return. However, the Delta Radio DJ has lately been DJ on a new station.

Due to GPO activity Radio Carillo has stopped transmissions, but has allready returned to SW under a new name.

Radio Amnesty International is a new pirate station on 6237 kHz. The station's transmitter offers a power of 15 watts. Radio Amnesty International has applied for FRL membership, and FRL address will be used as the station's mailing address.

Mail to Radio Caroline Holland should NOT be sent to the FRL address. The station is not a member of Free Radio League, and has used our address without being allowed to! However, the mail that have been received have been dispatched to the station operator, but we believe that you have to wait quite some time to get your QSL card (but the operator has promised that everybody should get their QSL).

Radio London International which opened in 1972 is still on the air. Mostly Sundays, giving a London address: 52, Oakfield Road, London. The station plays heavy progressive music. DJ's with the station are Don Lee, Steve James. Power of the transmitter is said to be 500 watts according to their QSL card.

King Radio will soon be on the air with modulation tests. QRG: 6252.

Radio Clementine International has stopped transmitting for a couple of months. This due to GPO activity, according to a letter received.

Radio Victoria International was raided by the Post Office on January 12th 1975 at around 1330 GMT. The raid was caused by a radio ham who informed the GPO about the station's QTH.

Radio Venus North has ceased operations due to official action. And doesn't intend to return to the short waves.

Radio Freedom International, using a Scottish mailing address and DJ usually boom in on 6220 kHz in Britain. They seem to have problems with RF feedback in the studio. A very strong and well modulated signal though.

Radio Europe International hopes to broadcast with the newly converted from mw to sw transmitter of 100 watts of power very soon. The station has also got a new mailing address.

A certain Radio Paradise International (or a similar name) has been logged in Sweden on January 4th at 1044 hrs. GMT, on the frequency of 6237 kHz. The transmission was in English, and the programme broadcasted was called "Paul Williams Show". Does anybody have any info.? Which station could this have been?

If everything goes as planned, Radio Prito will be on the air with its second transmission on March 9th or 16th at 0900 hrs. GMT. The frequency will be 6275 kHz.

Radio Station Voices In The Sky has left 6225 kHz, and is now operating on 6265 kHz.

Tiger Radio International will probably be on the air with its first transmissions in a couple of weeks time. The test transmissions will be on 6205 kHz. The exact times are not known, but the station will probably be on the air on weekdays around midnight and on Sunday mornings.

'Baffle' is the name of a Free Radio magazine published by 'Free Radio Promotion' and 'Free Radio Campaign Belgium'. The mag. is in Dutch and is published every two months and cost 20 Belgian francs. The addresses to write to are: Free Radio Promotions, Lourdesstraat 15 B-8660 Geluwe, Belgium or Free Radio Campaign Belgium, Postbus 21, B-1050 Elsene 2, Belgium.

BIMS has changed its frequency to 6217.5 kHz after testing on 6220, 6210 and 6202.5 kHz. The address: 52, Oakfield Road, London N.4.

A 'Radio Woman' has been heard on November 24th 1974 between 1045 - 1145 on 6265 kHz. Any information??

United Radio Europe will come on the air again in April. They are now working on their new 250 watts transmitter.

Skybolt Radio, Box E 239, SIRM, is transmitting on 6220 kHz on Sundays between 1100 and 1300 GMT.

Radio Gemini had now got a new address: 50a Vale Road, Bushey, Watford, Herts., England. The old address is now closed, and mail intended for Radio Gemini should not be sent there.

Radio England has ceased all broadcasting for some time due to increased Post Office activities.

A new project called Radio Galaxy International will hopefully be broadcasting on shortwave in the summer on 6235 kHz with a rather high output. By Christmas transmissions should be on 1163 kHz or 1325 kHz and also on FM stereo 96.366 MHz.

TIPS

A slight change in the way of presenting the tips this time: In stead of your subscription code no., we have decided to print only from which country we have got the tip.

QEG	TIME (GMT)	ID	
1320	0002 26.12.	Radio Shelia was probably the name of the st.	
1320	0003 29.12.	Radio Victoria. QSA 4.	S
1325	2300 30.11.	Radio Gnome. Also 1.12./0020. QRK 3/4	Dk/S
1335A	0010 5. 1.	Radio Victoria even here with QSA 3-4	S
6200	1100 5. 1.	BBMS. Oldies pop mx. QRK/QSA 4/3 (6202.5)	F/N/DK
6205	1006 19. 1.	Radio Passad with FRL 1 year anniver. show	6210 Dk/S
6207	1112 6. 1.	Radio Poseidon Int. with tests	S
6210	1005 5. 1.	BBMS Also 15.12./1040	D/S
6210A	1023 12. 1.	Playboy Radio QSA 3	S
6210	1035 10.11.	Radio England QRK 2/4	D
6210	0840 1.12.	Radio 2525 tested.	S
6215	1023 19. 1.	Radio Poseidon. Also on 24.11. & 26.1.	F/DK/S
6217.5	1030 5. 1.	BBMS	D/F
6217.5	1110 22.11.	Radio Poseidon. QSA 2	D
6220	1040 19. 1.	Radio Freedom tested.	D/DK/S
6220	1830 5. 1.	Britains Better Music Station	D
6220	1330 29.12.	Radio Caroline Holland. very bad modulation	D
6225	1300 5. 1.	Radio Venus North. Also 10.11.	Dk/D
6225	1020 5. 1.	Radio Caroline Holland.	D
6225	1130 26. 1.	Time Radio. IDs.	Dk
6230A	1000 12. 1.	Playboy Radio testing. Also 0902.	S/Dk/D
6230A	0917 1.12.	East Coast Radio.	S/DK
6230	1130 10.11.	Radio Europe Int'l. QSA/QRK 4/3	D
6232	1000 24.11.	Radio Europe Int'l. QRK 2 Also 26.1.	S/D
6234	1000 25.12.	Radio Gemini with X-mas show. Also on 10.11.	S/DK/D
6235	1002 8.12.	Swinging Radio England.	N
6235	1005 8.12.	Radio England. Rather bad pr.!	Dk/S
6235A	0958 17.11.	Radio King Kong	S
6235	1010 12. 1.	Radio Caroline Holland.	Dk/D/S
6235	1020 8.12.	Radio Copernicus	S/D/N
6235	1200 11. 1.	Radio Seagull. Female DJ. pop mx.	Dk
6235	1005 23.11.	Radio Tiffany back on the air.	S
6240	1010 01. 1.	Britain Radio Int'l. Weak modulation.	S/DK
6240	1150 8.12.	Radio Europe International	S
6240	1320 5. 1.	Radio Caroline Holland. IDs. Also 12.1.	S/DK
6240	1045 11. 1.	Radio Seagull International. Last tx. ann.	D/F
6242	0905 1.12.	Radio Albatross, often "Atlantis" (?)	D
6252	Very often	AEC-Europe	S/F/D/F
6260A	1100 4. 1.	Radio Seagull International. QSA 2.	F
6265A	1125 24.11.	Radio London Int'l.	N
6270	1001 15.12.	Radio Clementine International.	N
6270	1145 28.12.	Radio Seagull. QSK 2.	D
6275	1145 3.11.	Radio Poseidon Int'l. QSK 2-3.	D
6275	1120 23.11.	Radio London Int'l. c/d with 'My Friend The Wind'	D
6317	1345 10.11.	Radio Albatross.	D

Unidentified Stations

No.	QEG	Time	Date	Reception + details noted.	
1)	1320A	115	12.1.	QSA 3	Played "Leader of the Pack" -526
2)	1320A	047	5.1.	QSA 3-4	Played pop non-stop & offshore jing -526

3)	1322A	0055	4.1.	QSA 3	Test tx., English speaking	-526
4)	6210A	0945	12.1.	QSA 4	Played a recording from 'Mi Amigo'	-526
5)	6220	1050	1.12.		Playing 'Don't Let Me Down', Eng.	-209
6)	6220	1054	19.1.		'When You are a King' & 'Venus'.	-434
7)	6220	1258	24.11.		'We Love The Pirates...', SIRA ad.	-434
8)	6225A	1300	5.1.	QSA 3	'Ring, Ring', Oakfield-address	-526
9)	6230A	1115	22.12.	QSA 3	'What will I see you again at 112'	-526
10)	6233	1250	25.12.		Blade: 'Merry Christmas'	
	6233.5	1330	24.12.		Px. in German & English	
	6235	1010	26.12.	QSA 1	'Veronica Sorry', Eng. ID	-209
	6237	1130	22.12.		'Hey Jude', English px.	-209
14)	6240A	1020	11.1.	QSA 3	'Those were the Days', male&female	-526
15)	6250	1231	30.11.	QSA 2	'Give Peace a Chance', QRG drifted	-209
16)	6250	1046	25.12.	QRK 3-4	music, only for a few seconds	-034
17)	6255	1105	23.11.		'Lucy in the Sky' & 'Gin Jeany'	-209
18)	6260A	1103	24.11.		Eng. ID, Dooby Bros., Cats	-014

QSLs

ABC-Europe	c, l	10 days	-209
BBMS	l, s, c	10 - 59 d.	-124, -526, -434, -209
Radio Clementine Int'l	s, c	28 - 33 days	-209, -219
Radio Copernicus	c, l	13 - 18 days	-434, -219, -209
Radio England	c, l	11 - 93 days	-526, -104
Radio Europe International	c, l, s, l	25 - 30 days	-526, -434, -104
Radio Freedom	c, l	19 - 30 days	-209, -104
FRL relay station/ECR	c	31 days	-104
Radio Gemini	c, l, i, s	13 - 21 days	-219, -434, -104
Radio Gnoma	l, l	19 - 54 days	-542, -526
Jesus Radio	c, l	45 days	-209
Radio Kristel	l	93 days	-104
Playboy Radio	c	14 days	-104
Radio Poseidon International	c, l	11 d. - 2½ month	-526, -642
West Coast Radio	c	80 days	-104
Radio 7525	c, l	3 weeks	-104, -642

cs: card l: letter s: sticker i: information

DEADLINE next issue of 'Supporter': MARCH 22nd 1975.

SUPPORTER-MINI-MARKET-SUPPORTER-MINI-MARKET-SUPPORTER-MINI-MARKET---

FOR SALE

SW transmitter, crystal controlled, Pi-Filter, modulator (for microphone, cassette recorder etc.), power: 100 watts output. Price: --- (not too high!). Details for return postage. Reply to: "J", FRL.

The original lay-out to the Radio Hit International QSL card, A 4 size, black and white text. The one who gives the highest bid gets it! Reply to: "RFL", FRL.

Advertising on Free Radio Supporter is done! (also for ---) (charge!)

Pirate Radio in Norway.

Norway is a country which in fact is totally free from pirate stations operating on SW and MW. Strangely enough, you may think, since the Free Radio League has its headquarter in Norway, and it should therefore only be natural, that radio stations were operating from Norway.

As this is not the fact, is due to two main reasons, we believe:

- 1) The Norwegians show only a little interest in SW and MW radio in general. And
- 2) Those who might be interested in operating their independent radio station don't dare to do so of fear from being raided by the GPO, and don't like the thought of an eventual court case resulting in large fines and loss of equipment.

Besides, it can be added that FRL ain't willing to support Norwegian pirate stations! The aim of the FRL is to keep Norway as a 'neutral' country, so that the Norwegian authorities has no interest in interfering in our 'business'. However, if FRL also offered help to eventual Norwegian pirate stations, we could never know what could happen.

The fact that there are no SW or MW pirates, does not mean that there are no pirate activity in Norway. On the VHF band between 97 and 108 MHz (FM) a lot of pirates are operating from all over the country.

The city of Trondheim, which is located not far from Surnadal, has been named the 'pirate town of Norway'. This because the number of pirate stations in Trondheim is rather high, and the station operators use their transmitters for all kind of purposes, even as 'baby sitters'. This is done simply by placing the transmitter in the bedroom of the children, so that the parents being on a party, etc., only have to tune in to a radio receiver to find out if their children are awake or not! A very easy way to 'watch' children!

In an interview Mr. Erling Kvernö at the noise-control center in Trondheim says: "Most of the 'pirates' are technically minded students, and personally I think that they are also very good in making programmes. However, they should realize that this is illegal. If we receive reports on such transmissions, we have to detect the station and confiscate the equipment, Mr. Kvernö expresses. Last year seven transmitters were raided in Trondheim.

The transmitters used are usually one manufactured by Josty Kit in Denmark: A very cheap transmitter, which until last autumn was sold legally in electronic shops all over Norway. To try to stop the pirate activity, the authorities then made it illegal to sell and import such transmitters.

On the other hand, Norway is the only country in the whole world (as far as we know) which has legal "pirates"! We are of course talking about the university students' rag-week radio stations. These stations have ever since 1950 got a temporary licence for broadcasting. The students' radio stations are operating from three different universities: Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim.

Even before the transmissions started last year the authorities threatened to stop this activity! The reason, they claimed, was that lots of other organizations had been asking for transmissions of their own. And as the authorities did not want to differ between the dif-

ferent organizations, they said they are not willing to give temporary licences to anybody! But shouldn't the three student radio stations be treated as a special case since they have nearly 25 years traditions to take care of?

Last autumn the Oslo students' radio station, Radio Susie, was on the air. The 1974's Radio Susie was a result of a co-operation between "Det Norske Studentersamfund" (DNS) which means something like "The Norwegian Student Community" and "The Oslo Student Radio Club". DNS has about 6000 members, mostly students. Twice a year the members of DNS elect a board, and this board is responsible for determining what subjects are to be treated at the meetings. This term there has been a board from a group called 'Rød Front' which is a leftish group of students.

The Oslo Student Radio Club is a nonpolitical organization, and there main task during the transmissions of Radio Susie was to take care of the technical part of it. But they also took part in the making of the programmes. Last year DNS and OSRC did split the sending time between themselves, leaving each one hour every night. In their hour DNS took up political matters and treated them from their political point of view. The part of the programme made by the OSRC did not contain political stuff.

Because of the political contents of the programmes some Norwegian newspapers and even the Norwegian TV started a lot of fuss! They were saying things like: "Now the authorities permit anything to be sent on the air. How can they permit this to go on." All this made the minister of education, Mr. Bjartmar Gjerde, say that he would not permit such transmissions in the future. This he said without even having heard the programmes himself! Because of this statement the board of the OSRC decided to stop the transmissions to try to save the possibility for transmissions in the future. This happened on November 20th and on the night to the 21st they announced that it was the last transmission this year. Then they had been on the air since November 10th with regular programmes, and with test transmissions from November 3rd.

The transmissions started after closedown of the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (NRK) and lasted for about two hours. Radio Susie was transmitting on medium wave 1313 kHz with a power of 1 kW and on 97.3 MHz with a power of 4-0 W. The transmitters were situated at the student city of Kringsjå in the hills above Oslo. The MW antenna was stretched between two of the buildings in the student city and was hanging about 30 metres above the ground, its direction was east-west. The FM antenna was situated on top of one of the buildings.

The MW transmissions have been heard from Milano in Northern Italy to Lakselv in Finnmark in Northern Norway. It has also been told that Radio Susie was heard on board a ship in the Atlantic, halfway between Europe and N. America. Radio Susie have received lots of reports from Sweden and Finland, some from East Germany, quite a few from West Germany, one from Switzerland, a couple from Holland and Denmark and even some from England and Ireland. Of course they got some also from Norway, but not nearly as many as from Sweden and Finland.

The transmitters of Radio Susie have been built by students at the University of Oslo, and they have been made better every year. Last year the technical manager Knut Bæver made a new transformer for the MW transmitter, and this permitted the increase of power from 700 w to 1 kW. Some information on the technical equipment: Several Tandberg tape recorders were used, the record docks were two old ones from NRK which was rebuilt by the technical staff of Radio Susie. The antenna and the building were built by the students.

50a Vale Road, Bushey, Watford, Hertfordshire, England.

Part I: THE HISTORY

Gemini is not only one of the best known and most popular independent radio stations being on the air today, but also one of the stations that has been on the air for the longest time. Even after having being raided by the GPO on December 9th 1973, the station staff did manage to overcome the problems caused by the raid, and managed to start broadcasting again. Our compliments! Radio Gemini used to be on the air every Sunday in the 49 metre band. Not so often now, though, due mainly to the efforts of one Eric Gotts who took away all their transmitting equipment.

On November 4th 1972 at 10 o'clock on 6220 kHz, the very first signals from Radio Gemini left the antenna: "This is Radio Gemini testing on six double-two zero kilohertz in the 49 metre band". At that time they had very little idea what the response to the programmes were going to be like, if there were gonna be any response at all in fact. And also they had very little idea how far their programmes could be heard. So Radio Gemini put out programmes not only on Sundays but also on Saturdays between 10 and 11 GMT. But quite shortly they were completely overwhelmed with the number of letters coming in, and from these they did realize pretty soon that very few people listened on a Saturday. So they dropped those transmissions and just carried on doing Sunday shows on the usual spot at 10 to 11 on 6220 kHz.

February 4th 1973 was the day when Radio Gemini went into the 31 mb: "Let me say very good morning to those of you listening to our test transmissions, now on the way on the 31 metre band. If you could send in a reception report for our 31 metre band transmission we would much appreciate it, if possible giving a comparison to the 49 metre band transmission."

Unfortunately the response to those 31 mb test transmissions was rather miserable. And from the very few reports that RG did get in it seemed that the signal was okay, but you have to be a long way away to be able to receive it. So rather than waste a lot of effort for unfortunately just a very few people, they decided to close those down after only three weeks.

April 29th 1973 is the next date in their calendar and that was the day of the first transmission on a second 49 mb frequency: "This is Radio Gemini on 6220 kHz, and also today testing on six zero six five kilohertz in the 49 metre band."

One of the reasons for trying 6065 kHz was to see if they could get away from interference that they had been having for quite some time, mainly the side band splatter from RNI. Also they were interested to know if they could operate a low powered station like Radio Gemini, actually in the 49 metre band. And judging by the reports that they did get in, that seemed to be the case and reception seemed very good throughout most of Great Britain, although not so good in parts of Europe.

However, the main reason for not continuing on 6065 kHz were that although the channel was clear - then - this was due mainly to the fortunate circumstance that the Deutsche Welle normally operating on 6075 kHz, was off the air at that time. And had they been on the air, they would have been on a different frequency.

Also it's believed that that part of the band a bit particularly well listened to, and the 'Gemini' staff wonder how many people would have heard them if they not also had announced the test on the 6220 channel. Anyway, they'll never know...

In July 1974 Radio Gemini did tests on 6235 kHz, and in August they moved more or less permanently to 6230 kHz, which is where they say they are at this very moment. Reports however, tell that the frequency is 6234 kHz.

Edwin P. Borg, chief engineer of Radio Gemini, could you please tell our readers something about your station?

- Well, Radio Gemini is run by a few people who are all in their mid twenties, and have been interested in 'Free Radio' since the offshore stations of the 60's started. We all have an active background on electronics and radio and one day we did realize that we had large collections of tape recordings featuring the old pirates. This was the main reason for starting 'Gemini', as we thought it was a shame that these stations of the 60's were slowly being forgotten. However, the response we've had from listeners all over Europe showed that this is not the fact.

- How do you finance your station? Are you 'rich'?

- No not at all, I can assure you that none of us are rich! Radio Gemini runs at a loss - all the expenses are being paid out of our own pockets. This is the way we like it, however, as we are able to run the station as we want to.

- What did happen after you have been raided in December '73?

- Well, of course we're still here, but not on the air quite so often now though, because only three weeks after our birthday show we were as you said, raided by the post office. Our court case was held in May, and we were fined 130 £. On June 9th 1974, exactly six months after the raid, we were on the air again, and I sure hope that we'll be able to continue with irregular transmissions for some time.

- How are your shows made?

- All our shows, as you probably realize, are pre-recorded. In fact usually made about five weeks before they go out on the air. Any one of our shows is made up of several discrete items: spoken introductions, gems, records and station identifications. The items come from numerous separate sources: tape decks, record decks and of course a microphone. And it's the combining of these discrete items to form a smooth running production, and that can cause problems. If we had all the items of the show instantly available to fit into a previously arranged programme format, then we can do the shows live. However, as we just don't have the sources available, we use a 'start-stop' technique.

- And what is a 'start-stop' technique?

- 'Start-stop' techniques are widely used in editing an audio production, and usually involves cutting and splicing tape material. Or, when recording item by item from one tape machine to another. The first technique is hardly suitable for an hour-long show, because we would end up with heaps of tape we can't use again, and therefore cost a lot of money. The second method doesn't waste any tape at all, but because it is impossible to mix the end of one item with beginning of the next, it's difficult to get a smooth running programme. We use a two channel tape machine which allows us to record each successive item on alternate tracks. This means, that programme material can be over-lapped without a break in the continuity. This has the added advantage that any one show can be recorded with

out destroying the previous item. The final programme results from playing back both channels together, and there you are.

Thank you very much, Edwin, for this interview, and let us all hope the very best for Radio Gemini in the future! Greetings to the whole staff of Radio Gemini from the FRL and its members!

Many thanks!

On September 1st 1974 the Dutch Marine offences Act came into force, and it made it illegal to operate or supply an offshore station from Holland.

The result of this Act was the closure of 3 of the four offshore stations operating from ships anchored off the Dutch coast. The first station to leave the air was Radio Veronica, a station that started 14 years ago, on April 18th 1960, Holland's best loved pirate. The final day's broadcasting included special good-bye programmes from all the DJ's and the owners, the Verweij brothers. The final hour was very dramatic, as the Veronica clock ticked away, and in its final moments as an offshore station, we heard the final farewells as the favourite records through the years were played - such as "All you need is Love" and "Veronica Sorry". Towards the end Mr. Bull Verweij made a long speech, he said that although 'Veronica' is badly wounded she is not dead! He also expressed the opinion that part of the democracy of the Netherlands was being lost with Radio Veronica.

The last person to speak on the station was Rob Out, the station's program director. Then the end came, at 18.00 CET. Programmes ended with the Dutch national anthem, this was followed by a Veronica-Veronica jingle. Midway through the jingle, the transmitter was abruptly switched off... No more Veronica! The only thing that remains of 14 years offshore history, is the Mv/ Norderney still at her moorings off the Schevening coast.

One hour later, at 19.00 CET, Radio Atlantis left the air for ever. The DJ's said good-bye to their listeners with a 'funny story'. Then followed a big 'Bye' from all the people in the studio onboard the 'Janiane'. The Theme 'atlantis'/Shadows ended 13½ months of broadcasting from Radio Atlantis.

Finally, at 20.00 CET on August 31st, the Dutch service of Radio Noordzee closed down. During their last day on the air, there was a separate shortwave service with A. J. Beirens, Peter & Werner Hartwig and Pierre Deseyn. At 19.30 Mr. Bollier made his final speech on Radio Noordzee Int., this was broadcasted on all three frequencies. The last sound to be heard on RNI was the sound of the sea lapping against the shore.

The only offshore station that still is on the air, is Radio Mi Amigo/Caroline. On the 29th of August, the 'Mi Amigo' left her position off the Dutch coast, where she had been for more than two years. The 'Mi Amigo' was on her way towards England. Her new position is between the Canary Islands and the British Isles.